

As measure standing alone, it might perhaps have been destined to a further delay; but being brought, as it was, into that series of measures which were supposed to embrace the scheme of relief which the nation at large required, it met from a Whig Convention that support of which the chief argument and highest value are derived from the respect which every one felt to be due to a comprehensive policy, whose scope should include every interest in the nation. It is a trial for the benefit of the country, and remains to be altered or improved, as the public wants may hereafter be found to require. The importance, in the present posture of our affairs, of attending to national defenses, suggested the measures of establishing a Home Squadron, of repairing and arming the Fortifications, of proceeding to the defence of the Lakes, and of bringing the nation at large into a state of readiness against hostile aggression—in regard to which measure, as great unanimity prevailed in Congress, we may safely assure ourselves they will meet the undivided approbation of our constituents throughout the Union.

This rapid review, fellow citizens, will exhibit what we have done. What we have failed to do, remains to be told.

It is with profound and poignant regret that we find ourselves called upon to invoke your attention to this point. Upon the great and leading measure touching this question, our anxious endeavors to respond to the earnest prayer of the nation, have been frustrated by an act as unlooked for as it is to be lamented. We grieve to say to you that, by the exercise of that power in the Constitution which has ever been regarded with suspicion, and often with odium, by the people—power which we had heard was never to be exhibited, on this subject, by a Whig President—we have been defeated in two attempts to create a Fiscal Agent, which the wants of the country had demonstrated to us, in the most absolute form of proof, to be eminently necessary and proper in the present emergency. Twice have we, with the utmost diligence and deliberation, matured a plan for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursing of the public moneys, through the agency of a corporation adapted to that end, and twice has it been our fate to encounter the opposition of the President, through the application of the veto power.

The character of that veto in each case, the circumstances in which it was administered, and the grounds upon which it has met the decided disapprobation of your friends in Congress, are sufficiently apparent in the public documents and the debates relating to it. This subject has acquired a painful interest with us, and will doubtless acquire it with you, that we find no ground to justify us in the conviction that the veto of the President has been interposed on this question solely upon conscientious and well considered opinions of constitutional scruples as to his duty in the case presented. On the contrary, too many proof have been forced upon our observation, to leave us free from the apprehension that the President has permitted himself to be beguiled into an opinion that, by this exhibition of his prerogative, he might be able to divert the policy of the Administration into a channel which should lead to new political combinations, and accomplish results which must overthrow the present divisions of party in the country, and finally produce a state of things, which those who elected him, at least, have never contemplated.

We have seen from an early period of the session, that the Whig party did enjoy the confidence of the President. With mortification we have observed that his associations more sedulously aimed at a free communion with those who have been busy to prostrate our purposes rather than those whose principles seemed to be most identified with the power by which he was elected. We have reason to believe that he has permitted himself to be approached, counselled, and influenced by those who have manifested the least interest in the success of Whig measures. What were represented to be his opinions and designs have been freely, and even insolently put forth in certain portions, and those not the most reputable, of the public press, in a manner that ought to be deemed offensive to his honor, as it certainly was to the feelings of those who were believed to be his friends. In the earnest endeavor manifested by the members of the Whig party in Congress to ascertain specifically the President's notions in reference to the details of such a bill relating to a Fiscal Agent as would be likely to meet his approbation, the frequent changes of his opinion and the singular want of consistency in his views, have baffled his best friends, and rendered the hope of adjustment with him impossible.

Congress, early in the session, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the plan of a Fiscal Agent: the result of this call was a bill which was reported in detail, with an argument in its favor, and it was, as we had a right to regard it, received by all as the bill of the President. In fact, it was known to contain provisions, in reference to the assent of the States, which corresponded with the private opinion of no member of the Cabinet. This bill the President had even informed more than one member of the House he would be willing to sign if passed by Congress: yet it contained provisions for local discounting, in regard to which his Veto Message affirms his objection to be altogether insuperable. The President had subsequently declared that this was not his measure, and that when he said he would sign this bill he had not read it.

The plan of an Exchange Bank, such as was reported after the first Veto, the President is understood by more than one member of Congress to whom he expressed his opinion, to have regarded as a favorite measure. It was in view of this opinion, suggested as it is in his first Veto, and after using every proper effort to ascertain his precise views upon it, that the Committee of the House of Representatives reported their second bill. It made provision for a Bank without the privilege of local discounting, and was adapted, as closely as possible, to that class of mercantile operations which the first Veto Message describes with approbation, and which that paper specifically illustrates by reference to the "dealings in the exchanges" of the Bank of United States in 1833, which the President affirms "amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars." Yet this plan when it was submitted to him, was objected to on a new ground. The last Veto has narrowed the question of a bank down to the basis of the sub-Treasury scheme, and it is obvious from the opinions of that message that the country is not to except any thing better than the exploded sub-Treasury, or some measure of the same character, from Mr. Tyler.

In the midst of all these varieties of opinion, an impenetrable mystery seemed to hang over

the whole question. There was no such frank interchange of sentiment as ought to characterize the intercourse of a President and his friends and the last persons in the Government who would seem to have been entrusted with his confidence on those embarrassing topics, were the constitutional advisers which the laws had provided for him.

In this review of the position into which the late events have thrown the Whig party it is with profound sorrow we look to the course pursued by the President. He has wrested from us one of the best fruits of a long and painful struggle, and the consummation of a glorious victory; he has even perhaps thrown us once more upon the field of political strife—not weakened in numbers, nor shorn of the support of the country, but stripped of the arms which success has placed in our hands, and left again to rely upon that high patronage which for twelve years sustained us in a conflict of unequalled asperity, and which finally brought us to the fulfillment of those brilliant hopes which he has done so much to destroy.

In this state of things, the Whigs will naturally look with anxiety to the future, and inquire what are the actual relations between the President and those who brought him into power; and what, in the opinion of their friends in Congress, should be their course hereafter. On both of these questions we feel it to be our duty to address you in perfect frankness and without reserve, but, at the same time, with due respect to others.

In regard to the first, we are constrained to say, that the President, by the course he has adopted in respect to the application of the veto power to two successive bank characters, each of which there was just reason to believe would meet his approbation; by his withdrawal of confidence from his real friends in Congress and from the members of his Cabinet; by his bestowal of it upon others not withstanding their notorious opposition to leading measures of Administration, has voluntarily separated himself from those by whose exertions and sacrifices he was elevated to that office through which he reached his present exalted station. The existence of this unnatural relation is as extraordinary as the announcement of it is painful and mortifying. What are the consequences and duties which grow out of it?

The first consequence is, that those who brought the President into power can be no longer, in any manner or degree, justly held responsible or blamed for the administration of the Executive branch of the Government; and that the President and his advisers should be exclusively hereafter deemed accountable. But, as by the joint acts of Providence and the People, he is constitutionally invested with the powers of Chief Magistrate, whilst he remains in office he should be treated with perfect respect by all. And it will be the duty of the Whigs, in and out of Congress, to give to his official acts and measures fair and full consideration, approving them and co-operating in their support where they can, and differing from and opposing any of them only from a high sense of public duty.

The more important question remains to be touched. What ought to be the future line of conduct of the Whig party in the extraordinary emergency which now exists? They came into power to accomplish great and patriotic objects. By the zeal and perseverance of the majorities in Congress, some of the most important of these objects have been carried at the extra session. Others yet remain to be effected. The conduct of the President has occasioned bitter mortification and deep regret. Shall the party, therefore, yielding to sentiments of despair, abandon its duty, and submit to defeat and disgrace? Far from suffering such dishonorable consequences, the very disappointment which it has unfortunately experienced should serve only to redouble its exertions, and to inspire it with fresh courage to persevere with a spirit unshaken and a resolution unshaken, until the prosperity of the country is fully re-established, and its liberties firmly secured against all danger from the abuses, encroachments, or usurpations of the Executive department of the Government.

At the head of the duties which remain for the Whigs to perform towards their country stands conspicuously and pre-eminently above all others—

First. A reduction of the Executive power, by a further limitation of the Veto, so as to secure obedience to the public will, as that shall be expressed by the immediate Representatives of the People and the States, with no other control than that which is indispensable to avert hasty or unconstitutional legislation.

By the adoption of a single term for the incumbent of the Presidential office.

By a separation of the Purse from the Sword, and with that view to place the appointment of the Head of the Treasury in Congress; and

By subjecting the power of dismissal from office to just restrictions, so as to render the President amenable for his exercise.

Second. The establishment by Congress of a fiscal agent, competent to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys, to restore the currency, and to equalize the exchanges of the country; and

Third. The introduction of economy in the administration of the Government, and the discontinuance of all sinecure and useless offices.

To the effectuation of these objects ought the exertions of the whigs hereafter to be directed. Those only should be chosen members of Congress who are willing cordially to co-operate in accomplishment of them. Instead of striking our flag let it be reared still higher, with a firmer hand, bearing upon its folds in conspicuous letters, "The Will of the Nation uncontrolled by the Will of One Man: one Presidential term—frugal Government, and no sub-Treasury, open or covert, in substance or in fact: no Government Bank, but an institution capable of guarding the people's treasure and administering in the people's name."

Rallying under that banner let us appeal to that People whose patriotic exertions led to victory in the late glorious struggle. Let us invoke the action of the Legislative Councils of the sovereign States of this Union. Instructed by their immediate constituents, let them ascertain and express the public will in relation to these great questions; and especially let them within their respective constitutional spheres, exert themselves to give it effect.

Animated by these principles, and guided by Providence, defeat is impossible and triumphant success inevitable. We may confidently hope that vast numbers of our fellow citizens, who have been hitherto separated from us, will unite with us under such a glorious standard; and that majorities in both houses of Congress sufficiently large may be secured to carry any measure demanded by the welfare of the nation, in spite of the interposition of the power with which any one man may have been accidentally invested. Disappointed in that, if such should be our lot, there

will remain the hope of an amendment of the Constitution, curtailing the executive power. And if that should fail, we have only to recur to the noble example of our ancestors, to recollect the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, and to bear with manly fortitude for three years longer the sufferings inflicted during the last twelve years by the maladministration of the Executive department of the Government. We shall have the consolation of reflecting that, in the mean time, if the President can prevent the attainment of all the good which Congress is desirous to accomplish, Congress may check or prevent some of the mischiefs which under a different state of majorities in the body, he might have the power to impose.

J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN,
N. P. TALLMADGE,
O. H. SMITH,
Committee of the Senate,
J. P. KENNEDY,
S. MASON,
HORACE EVERETT,
J. C. CLARK,
K. RAYNER,
Committee of the House of Representatives.

Whereupon the question was taken upon the adoption of said Address, and it was unanimously adopted.

Ordered, That twenty thousand copies of said Address be printed and circulated among the People of the United States.

Ordered, That the said Address be signed by the members of the committee appointed to prepare the same, and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Presidents, and countersigned by the Secretaries.

On motion the meeting then adjourned sine die.

NATHAN F. DIXON,
JEREMIAH MORROW, } Presidents.
K. RAYNER,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, } Secretaries,
R. W. THOMPSON,

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 28, 1841.

WHAT SHALL WE DO.

For a week past, this question in substance has been repeatedly and mournfully put to us by some who have placed a little reliance upon our sagacity upon political subjects. There seems to be two classes of whigs who are inclined to this interrogation: Those fainting spirits who are ready to despond upon every little reverse of fortune, or obstacle thrown in the way of uninterrupted triumph, and again those whose standard of public morality is so low, that they are forever restless, and watching the signs of success to determine upon which side of the political field they shall eventually cast their lots. But the true, patriotic, and single hearted whig puts no question, but to his conscience and his God. He asks the former what men and what party are pursuing measures for the common welfare, and satisfied that he is right, he goes straight ahead undismayed and unyielding in the discharge of duty, trusting to a righteous providence for the success of the cause which he has espoused. "Measures and not men," is his motto. The whigs have not been contending so long and so earnestly, only to enable a few master spirits to seize upon the spoils of office. Higher and loftier objects engender their energies. Reform of abuses, frugality in the expenditure of the public monies, protection to agriculture, prosperity to manufactures, success to commerce, facilities to all business operations of the country, guarantees to the rights of the people, and security against foreign aggression, all which have been grossly and criminally sacrificed by the harpies of Locofocoism, are the patriotic purposes which the whig party are leagued together to pursue. And it never can be disbanded while truth and patriotism have a lodgment in the American bosom. The whigs will at least endeavor to carry out their principles through every impediment which fraud, treachery and imposture may place in their way. We will not, we cannot believe, that the great whig party are so lost to the dignity of their principles, and the integrity of their motives, as pusillanimously to lay down their arms because a few stealthy Ahabs have been found in the camp; or deceived our republican President into an ungracious exercise of his royal prerogative upon a single measure however important; especially since many, and among them Mr. Webster, seem to look with confidence to the next Congress for measures which will heal the breach between the President and the whigs, upon the subject of the Currency. We have indeed nothing to discourage us. For two years we shall have strong whig majorities in Congress. The whig press, and after a moment of panic, the whig party throughout the Country remains inflexible. Above all we have right and the true fundamental principles of policy to oppose to the wrong measures and mercenary ambition of the most reckless faction that ever existed in this or any other country.

We have only to rise as we have once nobly done, equal to the emergency and the crisis, and success will again crown our efforts. While dangers thicken and traitors multiply, we must swear a firmer allegiance to our cause and our country. We must again rally and bear aloft with redoubled energy, and unyielding perseverance, that glorious banner which once flamed with victory, and upon which, in addition to its former inscriptions, must appear in burning letters the true republican motto "the will of the people uncontrolled by the will of a single man." For ourselves, we are again girded for the battle. The principles of that patriotic party to which we have ever adhered are embedded in our hearts. Whoever else may break loose from their moorings, as long as the whigs remain true to their principles, we will say to them, in the language of the beautiful gleaner of Bethlehem, on another occasion, "whither thou goest I will go and where thou lodgest I will lodge." We will fight on against executive dictation and locofoco destructiveness, until it shall clearly appear that the freeborn sons of America are dead to the dictates of sound policy and enlightened patriotism, and are only fit to wear the livery of usurpers and tyrants.

THE CABAL.

It is no longer to be disguised that the course pursued by President Tyler has greatly diminished the confidence which the whig party have reposed in him. He has, it is true cheerfully acceded to some of the important measures in which the hopes of the whigs were deeply involved. But to that great measure, so ardently desired and so long discussed, and which was calculated above all others, to reanimate the paralyzed energies of the country, he has interposed his veto, and for so doing, has assigned reasons which can be satisfactory to none but our enemies, whose shouts of approbation, as usual, when any act of arbitrary power is exercised, have resounded from one end of the union to the other. John Tyler commenced the last political campaign an honest whig, and there is still strong indications that if left to himself his heart would still be in the right place. But that lofty patriotism, and that stern republican firmness which some passages of his life have clearly indicated, and the noble sentiments which he uttered in his inaugural seemed to confirm, to some extent have given way to the artful blandishments of a set of political libertines, who have, during the extra session, been coiling about the executive mansion. They have poisoned the very atmosphere in which he breathed, until, by the grossest adulations to his ambition, and by exciting heart burning jealousies and distrusts in his mind, of his political friends, he has been entangled in the web which they have wove to entrap him. No one can doubt for a moment that, the object of this little knot of political tacticians is, to sow the seeds of discord among the leading members of the whig party, and by bringing on an alliance between a ruptured portion and the oppositionists, to consolidate a phalanx capable of sweeping the government. So far as President Tyler is concerned, to some extent the schemes of the cabal have had, we fear, a momentary success. He no longer bestows his confidence upon that noble cabinet, whom his predecessor elevated to the councils of the nation for their paramount talents and fidelity to the whig cause, while Wise and others of the cabal who surround him, have for weeks been consorting with his bitterest foes, and have united with them in attacking and defeating as far as in their power, every measure of the whig party. His own cabinet have been kept in ignorance of his real views, and have only learnt his real intentions from the whisperings escaping from the enemies' camp.

Under such a state of facts, confirmed as they are by the letters of Messrs. Ewing and Badger, in which doubtless, the real history of the affair is developed, it was impossible for the cabinet any longer to preserve their seats. All have resigned except Mr. Webster, whose position is critical, who continues in a station which, we believe, nothing but a high and patriotic regard for the interests of the country, the advice of the Massachusetts delegation and the earnest solicitation of the President himself, induces him to hold for a moment. But we ought to thank Heaven that this odious combination have already expended their power. Except five or six, who compose this clique, we have not heard of a single whig member of Congress who has fallen into their toils. Firm and unyielding in their purposes, a tide of indignant feeling at the perfidious policy of the conspirators, is burning through the hearts of that patriotic band, who have stood inflexible through every contest. They will never consent to become the tools of men as weak as they are treacherous, and who would crush the whig party, that they may rule amidst the ruins which such an event must infallibly bring upon the great interests of the country. By late accounts from Washington, it would seem that even President Tyler has become sick of their evil counsels. He may have discovered that it was in vain for him to belong to a party which has an ample supply of political aspirants to gratify. It is now said that he disclaims any sympathies with the locos. The new selected members of the Cabinet are announced as whigs, and removals of the destructives from office are still progressing. The whig press as far as we have learnt throughout the union, with a single exception, stands firm and undismayed. It has again spread out the glorious banner of 1840, and is ready to do battle for the principles it has hitherto so nobly advocated. The great whig party everywhere, although for a moment palsied by the unexpected events at Washington, are fast recovering from the panic, and girding on their armor to repel the recently discomfited legions of locofocoism, who encouraged by disaffections among ourselves, are again endeavoring to advance upon us, and march over the bleeding interests of the country, into the offices they have disgraced.

The Address of the Whig Members of Congress, which will be found in this week's paper, should be carefully perused by every reader. We believe they are high-minded, patriotic men, faithful to their trusts, and devoted to the common welfare. With unyielding perseverance they have carried out many highly important measures demanded by the interests of the country. But in accomplishing the most momentous of all, which regards the currency of the country, after overcoming a desperate opposition from the locos, they have found themselves unexpectedly headed by their own familiar friend, the whig President himself, who has twice seen fit to interpose his negative in the face of the will of the people, as expressed by their immediate representatives, in the face of his own strong assurances, especially in relation to the last bill, and upon grounds which regard more his personal feelings than the public good, & in defiance of the highest authority and precedent which could be found in this country. The consequence has been a resignation of the Cabinet, and a separation from him, of the whig members of Congress, whose feelings they declare to be insulted by his triflings, and outraged by his treachery. Unless the President shall speedily retrace his steps, and again act in harmony with his original friends, of which we are happy to say, some hope is still indulged, the whig party must again rally in support of their principles; and should this become necessary, we doubt not that the aggravating sense of betrayal which they must feel, would arouse them to still higher efforts, and the achievement of a complete victory over every external and internal enemy.

The Hon. JOHN SARGENT has resigned his seat as a member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GREIG.—The Ontario Repository announces his resignation as a member of the present Congress. He assigns as the reason, that he was elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Francis Granger, who having retired from the Cabinet, he considered that it would be most agreeable to his constituents, and to Mr. Granger, that the latter gentleman should return to his former position in Congress.

DEATH OF LORD SYDENHAM.—We learn that Lord Sydenham, Governor of Canada, died on Sunday, the 19th inst., from wounds received by a fall sometime since.

SENATE. Official returns show that the whigs have 3 Senators in Addition, 3 in Rutland, 1 in Bennington, 3 in Windham, 4 in Windsor, 2 in Chittenden, 1 in Grand Isle, 1 in Orleans and 3 in Franklin; making 21 whig Senators out of 30, the whole number.

The official vote for Senators by taking the highest in each ticket, shows the following result:

Whig	24762
Loco	21696
Abolition	1198

giving the whigs a majority of 3068 over the locos. Add to this 1138 abolition whig votes and it shows a real whig majority of 4204.

Appointments confirmed by the Senate.—Edward Everett of Massachusetts, minister to England.

William Hunter of Rhode Island, minister to Brazil.

Wm. P. Briggs, collector of Vermont.

James Wilson, Surveyor of Public Lands for the Territory of Wisconsin.

Messrs. BELL and BADGER. We have the letters of these gentlemen, late members of the cabinet before us, but are unable to give them an insertion this week. They confirm all the statements made by Mr. Ewing of the triflings and vibrations of Mr. Tyler, in relation to the bank bills, and triumphantly justify the course pursued by themselves and their colleagues in tendering their resignations.

THE NEW CABINET.

We copy the following from the New York Tribune, as the best account we can present to our readers of the men who have been called by President Tyler to constitute a portion of his new Cabinet. The People will read with avidity, any information respecting the individuals who to take so large a part in the management of public affairs.

THE NEW CABINET.—The opinions and character of the men whom President Tyler has called around him as advisers have become the subject of universal inquiry and interest. We give such facts with regard to each as are fresh in our memory.

WATER FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Forward is a citizen of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Our first knowledge of him was as a Democratic member of Congress from his district in 1824, and an ardent champion of the American system. He united in the caucus nomination of Mr. Crawford for President, but afterwards recanted when the Jackson whirlwind swept over Pennsylvania, and went with the current. He abandoned Gen. Jackson when it became evident that he was identified with the enemies of the Protection of Home Industry. He has since been mainly out of public life, but known as a National Republican, or Clay whig, in contradistinction from the anti-masons, who bear sway in his section. In 1836 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, and distinguished himself in the deliberations of that body, of which we think he was President. But he has not for many years been active in politics till last season, when he took the stump for Harrison and Tyler in Western Pennsylvania with great efficiency. His high personal character and reputation for independence gave him great weight. When General Harrison became President, he made Mr. Forward Marshal for Western Pennsylvania, which he declined, then First Comptroller of the Treasury, which he accepted, and has since discharged the duties of that office. He is well qualified for the station to which he has been called.

JOHN McLEAN, Secretary of War. Mr. McLean came into Congress, if we mistake not, in 1816, as a Democratic Representative of the Warren district, Ohio. He there distinguished himself by industry and efficiency, and in 1823, was appointed Postmaster General by President Monroe. Mr. Adams was inaugurated President, and requested Mr. McLean to retain his department, which he did throughout, though avowing himself a supporter of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. But this made no difference, since he and Mr. Adams were united in the principle that no Postmaster should be appointed or removed on account of his politics. But when Gen. Jackson was inaugurated, a different rule of action was resolved on. Mr. McLean frankly signified to the President that he could not be made the instrument of proscription, being committed against it by his public career and avowed to in principle and feeling. General Jackson thereupon appointed him an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy, just then occurring, and got him out of the Post Office which he conducted with signal ability and success, and which was so woefully mismanaged by Mr. Barry. Mr. McLean accepted the Judgeship, and has since discharged its duties. In 1832, the Anomalous National Convention would have nominated him for President had he not declined.

AMIEL P. UPSHUR, Secretary of the Navy. Judge Uphur is a citizen of Northampton county, in Mr. Wise's District. He has been a delegate in the Legislature, and distinguished himself in the Convention of 1823 which formed the present Constitution of Virginia. We do not remember that he has been in Congress. He is an able and pure man, but an ultra "State Rights" man—in short, a Nullifier. He is now a Justice of the Circuit Court of Virginia. An abstractionist of the narrowest faith, he has little or no sympathy with the mass of the whig party. Mr. Uphur is an intimate personal friend of Mr. Tyler of long standing, and has been the Warwick of the New Cabinet.

HUGH S. LEAGARD, Attorney General. Mr. Leagard is a citizen of Charleston S. C., and a descendant of one of the old French Huguenot families which settled there over a century ago. He became eminent by his writings in the Southern Review, a Quarterly published in Charleston in 1836-7, and was appointed Charge to Belgium, by Gen. Jackson, being a warm Union man as opposed to Nullification. He returned to Charleston in 1836-7, and was soon after proposed for Congress and elected, & turning out Hon. H. N. Pinckney (nullifier) on a melody of political and local issues. Mr. L. went to Congress in 1837 as an administrative man, but of the Sub-Treasury being proposed by Mr. Van Buren, he took ground against it in a profound and masterly speech, as also in a powerful "letter to a constituent." For his course he was thrown out of Congress at the next election—Charles Sumner being the strongest Sub-Treasury in the Union—but he abated nothing of his warfare upon the

sub Treasury project, speaking luminously at our Conservative State Convention last October, and repeatedly in this city and elsewhere. He has recently contributed several masterly articles on Classical Literature to the New York Review.

LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY. The Baltimore Patriot contains the following letter from Henry Clay declining a public reception in that city.

Washington, 14th Sept. 1841.

GENTLEMEN.—In the midst of preparations for my departure to my home, I have received by the hands of the gentlemen who have done me the honor to wait upon me, your obliging communication bearing date this day, transmitting a resolution adopted at a public meeting in Baltimore yesterday, by which it is proposed to distinguish my expected visit to that city by signal public demonstrations. I pray you, Gentlemen, and those who constituted that meeting, to accept my grateful and respectful acknowledgements for this new and gratifying proof of attachment and confidence. I should embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity of visiting your city at this time; but jaded as I am, by the arduous labors of the session of Congress just closed, and sharing with the companions of my journey, an eager anxiety to terminate it without delay, I regret that I must postpone a visit to your city to some future day.

If, gentlemen, all has not been accomplished at the late Session of Congress, that the public interests demanded, more, much more, has been effected than I anticipated at its commencement. If we have been greatly disappointed in the failure of repeated attempts to establish a sound currency, regulate exchanges, and separate the Purse from the Sword, what American Citizen, what Whig will, on that account, surrender himself to the sentiments of an ignoble despair? Who will not say that we will persevere, with redoubled courage, until every remaining object of the glorious revolution of November last shall be completely consummated? Shall we be discouraged because one man presumes to set up his individual will against the will of the Nation? On the contrary, let us superadd to the previous duties which we lay under to our country, that of plucking from the constitution this sign of arbitrary power, this odious but obsolete vestage of Royal prerogative—Let us, by a suitable amendment to that instrument declare, that the Veto—that parent and fruitful source of all our public ills—shall itself be overruled by majorities in the two Houses of Congress. They would persuade us that it is harmless because its office is preventive or conservative! As if a Nation might not be as much injured by the arrest of the enactment of good laws as by the promulgation of bad ones!

I am, gentlemen, greatly deceived, notwithstanding the astounding developments recently made, if the Whig cause is not stronger than ever it was. Resting as it does, upon truth, sound policy, and enlightened patriotism, its votaries must be false and faithless if it does not gloriously triumph, notwithstanding any temporary disappointment.

Accept, Gentlemen, assurances of the high regard and esteem of

Your friend and obt. serv't

H. CLAY.

Messrs. ROBERT GILMORE, & Co.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—Capt. Hoskin, arrived at New York at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, in fifteen days from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 1st. She brings advices fourteen days later than those of the Britannia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The defeat of the Whigs is consummated. Parliament convened on the 23d ult. and the old Speaker was re-elected without opposition. Upwards of sixty Peers were present, and four new ones sworn in. In the House of Commons the swearing in of the members occupied the day.

Resignation of Ministers. On Monday, August 30th, Lord Melbourne rose and announced the important news that himself and colleagues had resigned, and that their resignations had been accepted. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell made a similar announcement.

The new Ministry. Sir Robert Peel was immediately sent for by the Queen, and favored with a long and gracious audience. He was commanded to form a new ministry, which duty he has undertaken. But great difficulty at once appeared in reconciling the conflicting claims of the magnates of his party, and, up to the hour of our last advices, the arrangements had not been completed, though one or two meetings had been held. But it was confidently expected that the list would be completed and submitted to her Majesty on the 1st. All that is certainly known is that the Duke of Wellington will again court the cares and fatigues of a responsible station. Sir James Graham is named in the Times for First Lord of Admiralty, and Sir William Follett for Attorney General.

Case of McLeod. Lord Palmerston on the 26th of August, made a statement in reply to Mr. Roebuck, of the state of the case of McLeod. He read in the course of his speech a portion of Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox. The excitement on the subject appears somewhat allayed.

The Steamships.—The Great Western made her homeward passage in 12 days and ten hours, having arrived at King's-road, Bristol, at 5 o'clock on the 20th ult.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., after a passage from Halifax of nine days and ten hours. The Independence arrived 27th ult.

The Grain Crop.

The accounts of the harvest are highly encouraging from all parts of the Kingdom. In Wales it is said to be the general opinion of the farmers that they have not had so good crops of wheat and barley for the last twelve years. The general belief that the crops are not so much damaged as was supposed, it is thought will cause the duty on foreign wheat to go no lower, though speculators are still sanguine in their expectations. At London on the 26th, prices had not declined, though the market was dull at former rates. The average prices for the week ending the 20th were 80s. for wheat, 41s. 10d. for barley, and 37s. 7d. for rye. Prices at the latest dates were nominally from 6s. to 8s. per quarter lower.—Large quantities of foreign wheat had arrived, amounting in all to about 624,000 bushels, with above 6,000 bbls. of flour. The quality of new wheat which had come in was inferior. Most grain had a downward tendency.

FURTHER BY THE CALEDONIA.

The New Ministry. The Times of Sept. 1 published the following as authentic appointments:—